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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war-stricken Rwanda

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/23 of 2 December 1994 on emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in Rwanda. In the resolution, the Assembly expressed its grave concern over the disastrous humanitarian situation in 1994 of the Rwandan population, including 2 million refugees and displaced persons who must be reintegrated into society and employment; urged all States, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial and development institutions to provide all possible financial, technical and material assistance with a view to facilitating the restoration of basic services, rehabilitating the economy and ensuring the reconstruction of the social and economic infrastructure of Rwanda and the return and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons in Rwanda; urged all States, in particular the donor countries, to contribute generously to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General on 14 July 1994 to finance humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes in Rwanda; and requested the Government of Rwanda and other partners concerned, including the States of the subregion, to meet without delay to consider the problems relating to Rwandan refugees at a subregional conference within the framework of the plan of action adopted under the Arusha Peace Agreements (A/48/824-S/26915, annexes).

II. KEY DEVELOPMENTS FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1995

A. Refugees

2. The safe return of refugees is crucial to stability and harmony in Rwanda and the region as a whole. This concept was accepted in the Declaration of the Regional Summit on Rwanda held at Nairobi on 7 January 1995, in the Plan of Action of the Bujumbura Conference organized jointly by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) from 15 to 17 February 1995 and included in the tripartite agreements between Rwanda, UNHCR and neighbouring countries.

3. The OAU/UNHCR Regional Conference, which was called for in resolution 49/23, addressed the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region on a humanitarian and non-political basis. It adopted a Plan of Action with a primary focus on voluntary repatriation instead of care and maintenance of camps for refugees and internally displaced persons. Participants agreed that the camps could not sustain their occupants over a long period without putting them at serious risk. There was concern that the uncontrolled elements in the camps could destabilize the entire central African region. The Conference also recognized that the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons was a global one. It therefore emphasized the need for equitable burden-sharing. To that end, the Conference requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to convene a round-table meeting of donors and the countries of the region in order to coordinate actions to be undertaken in those areas affected by the presence of refugees.

4. UNHCR estimates that, since January 1995, some 150,000 refugees have returned to the country. Out of that number, some 122,000 are refugees belonging to an old case-load dating back to 1959-1960 and to subsequent years of conflict. About 27,000 are refugees who fled in the 1994 crisis. Most old case-load refugees have not found permanent settlement. A good number of them are lodged in houses and use or work on land belonging to those who died or fled in 1994. Many are living with friends and family. A significant number of more recent refugees and formerly displaced persons are living in similar precarious conditions.

5. Organized repatriation of Rwandans who fled to Zaire, the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi during the events of 1994 has been difficult. This has been due mainly to the fact that elements of the former Government control and intimidate the population within refugee camps. UNHCR and the Government of Zaire signed an agreement in late January 1995 to place 1,500 military and police personnel inside the refugee camps in that country. With that deployment, security inside the camps has improved and intimidation of refugees has decreased. The number of refugees departing from the Goma camps rose from 2,000 in January to 10,000 a month later. In March, however, partly as a result of reports reaching the refugees about increased arrests and detentions in Rwanda, the numbers of people willing to leave the camps declined substantially. Contributing further to the decline was the reduction of food rations in the camps. Although this was due to overall shortages of food aid in the region, it was perceived by many refugees to be a deliberate measure to force their repatriation.

6. On 22 May, the Joint Commission for the Repatriation of Rwandan Refugees was officially launched. The Commission, mentioned in article 9 of the Arusha Protocol, is composed of five representatives from the Government of Rwanda, two representatives from UNHCR, one representative of OAU, one person representing old case-load refugees and one person representing new case-load refugees. Its principal functions are to propose repatriation plans, study ways of putting those plans into practice, to assist the Government in mobilizing resources and, generally, to facilitate cooperation among the various partners in the area.

7. There have recently been some encouraging signs to indicate that large-scale repatriation of refugees to Rwanda may be possible. UNHCR reports that some 7,000 Rwandan refugees returned from Burundi in June either through organized programmes or spontaneously, and that the numbers returning in July may be much higher. July has also seen the return of small but steady numbers of refugees from Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania. The trend of spontaneous return of large numbers of refugees, however, is a concern. Since they do not register with UNHCR, the provision of the normal repatriation package of emergency assistance, including food, is extremely difficult. Many of the people who have spontaneously returned have also not registered with the local authorities in Rwanda and this renders them ineligible for general food assistance.

8. On 5 July, UNHCR resumed its voluntary repatriation programme for Rwandan refugee camps in Goma. A tripartite agreement has been signed by Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and UNHCR for the repatriation from Tanzania. Confidence-building measures have been stepped up in Burundi. As part of those

measures, refugees in camps in Burundi have been assisted to return to Rwanda to see conditions in their home communes. There have also been visits by senior Rwandan and Burundian government officials to the camps. However, as at the end of July, the camps in Zaire still held more than one million refugees, some 727,000 in Goma and some further 372,000 refugees in Bukavu/Uvira. The United Republic of Tanzania hosts another 566,000 Rwandan refugees and Burundi 180,000.

9. As at 7 July, and against needs which total $205 million, $72 million had been pledged towards the Government's resettlement programme for refugees and displaced persons. It is hoped that additional donor funding will be made available for the specific projects that are now being prepared on the basis of the general Plan of Action for resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, presented by the Government at the round-table mid-term review. The Plan of Action envisages a series of actions designed to meet the basic needs of returnees with priority initially given to seven sites identified by the Government for resettlement. Those actions include the rehabilitation of social infrastructure, the construction of housing, the promotion of small-scale, income-generating activities and the reform of existing land ownership legislation. Specific components of the Plan of Action will be implemented as donor funding becomes available. In recent months, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations have increased their assistance to home communes. Without adequate donor support, the Government will lack the means to ensure that conditions in the communes are created to encourage refugees to return home.

10. Equally important is action on the part of the Government of Rwanda to improve security in Rwanda and a firm commitment from the international community, as well as the Governments of the region, to support those efforts. Furthermore, the institution of asylum continues to face severe difficulties in the Great Lakes region. This is of deep concern. Countries hosting Rwandan and Burundian refugees have shown increasing signs of impatience. The United Republic of Tanzania, long known for its generosity to asylum-seekers, closed its borders to Burundian and Rwandan refugees in March. Soldiers in Burundi have regularly turned away Rwandan refugees despite assurances from officials in the capital, Bujumbura, that their frontiers are open. Zaire, while still admitting refugees, has threatened to keep them out and forcibly expel those currently in the country.

B. Displaced persons

11. For the first four months of the year, the problem of displaced persons living in some 20 camps, mainly in the south-west of Rwanda, was a major focus for the Government of Rwanda, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), United Nations agencies and international and non-governmental organizations. By the beginning of January 1995, the camps housed approximately 300,000 people, many of whom lived only a short walk from their original communes, to which they were reluctant to return for reasons that included the loss of their homes, insecurity in their communes and guilt or fear of being falsely accused in connection with the genocide. Intimidation and harassment by members of the former Rwandese Armed Forces and militia within the camps contributed greatly to the fears and tensions.

12. The Government of Rwanda saw the camps as sanctuaries for elements of the former government forces and military, a source of instability and an obstacle to restoration of normalcy. Although there had been attempts by UNAMIR and UNHCR/International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 1994 to assist people to return home voluntarily, the Government appeared to be frustrated with the slow pace of such efforts.

13. The threat of forced camp closures and a growing number of violent incidents involving the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) led to the creation of new mechanisms for more effective coordination and an accelerated pace of voluntary return. In November 1994, the Integrated Operations Centre was established. It brought together officers of the relevant government ministries, UNAMIR, representatives of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to coordinate the day-to-day aspects of the accelerated programme of voluntary return, code-named Operation Retour. At the same time, an Integrated Displaced Persons Task Force, headed by the Director-General of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, was established to determine policy concerning displaced persons. The Task Force comprised the Government of Rwanda, including representatives of the RPA, the Ministries of Planning and Justice, UNAMIR and senior members of United Nations agencies.

14. Within the first two months of Operation Retour, some 40,000 displaced persons were transported back to their home communes and a further 40,000 had left the camps spontaneously. However, by March 1995, the number of people willing to return voluntarily to their home areas had declined. There were also indications that people from the communes were moving into the camps, some for the first time. Preparations in April for the commemoration of the anniversary of the start of the 1994 genocide also heightened fears of reprisal and led to increases in camp populations. On 18 April, as negotiations were ongoing with the Government and the United Nations regarding the voluntary closure of the camps, the Government of Rwanda took action to cordon off and close the eight remaining camps, of which Kibeho was the largest. Seven of the camps were closed without serious incident. However, at Kibeho the estimated 80,000 displaced persons in the camp spent five days herded together without adequate space, shelter, water or sanitation. The limited delivery of food and water was used as an incentive for the internally displaced persons to leave the camp. On 22 April, a large group of internally displaced persons broke the cordon that the RPA had established around the camp and tried to escape. RPA witnesses indicated that some internally displaced persons carried rifles and others were armed with traditional weapons such as machetes and stones. A large number of deaths occurred as a result of the RPA firing into crowds of people. Others were trampled to death and crushed as the population panicked.

15. Shortly after the events of 18 to 22 April, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Aldo Ajello, carried a personal message of concern from the Secretary-General to the Government of Rwanda. In that message, the Government was urged to allow unhindered and safe movement of humanitarian convoys, as well as protection for people leaving the camps and in their home communes. An Independent International Commission of Inquiry, called for by the Government of Rwanda, was also established to investigate the events of 18 to 22 April, including the role played by the RPA. The inquiry concluded that the

tragedy of Kibeho was neither premeditated nor an accident that could not have been prevented.

16. In the face of the humanitarian emergency triggered by the camp closure, humanitarian relief agencies responded in a fast and coordinated manner. The prompt reaction of UNAMIR forces, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and IOM both in Kigali and in the Butare and Gikongoro prefectures undoubtedly prevented further unnecessary suffering and deaths. During the initial phase of the emergency, the transport assets of UNHCR, IOM and UNAMIR, along with trucks made available by the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-governmental organizations, were pooled to enable people who had left the camps to be carried to their home communes. Medical organizations set up emergency facilities, mainly in Butare, to attend to the sick and wounded. Mobile medical teams ensured that assistance was also available in the way stations. At some way stations, food and other emergency supplies were delivered to the former camp populations as they made their way home.

17. The initial phase of the emergency has now passed and many of the former displaced persons have settled back well into their home areas. In some areas, however, the problems related to the closures are far from solved. The massive return of people, many of whom were forced to leave their possessions in the camps, or were robbed en route to their communes, has placed heavy strains on the already fragile conditions in the communes. Land and housing disputes have intensified and there are continued reports from some communes of harassment, attacks and disappearances. Also, because of their fear of being arrested or ill-treated, large numbers of people have not registered in their home communes and remain in hiding. United Nations and non-governmental organization efforts to improve conditions in communes have increased in recent months. Those efforts include the provision of office equipment and vehicles to strengthen the capacity of local administration, as well as reconstruction of houses. Nevertheless, further substantial amounts of assistance will be needed in the months ahead in terms of relief support, as well as development assistance.

C. Justice

18. The restoration of a functioning judicial system and the parallel establishment of the rule of law are prerequisites to national reconciliation, sustained stability and peace in Rwanda. The Government has stated that the punishment of those responsible for the 1994 genocide is essential if aggrieved survivors are to be prevented from taking the law into their own hands. At the same time, the prevailing situation points to the need to break with the tradition of impunity that has prevailed in Rwanda over the past decades. The challenges are considerable, given the devastating impact of the 1994 genocide and civil war, which together have resulted in the near total destruction of Rwanda's existing judicial system. Of the 750 magistrates who were working before the war, only 256 are still available for work. The rest have been killed or have fled abroad. The judicial infrastructure was either damaged, looted or destroyed during the war.

19. In its Programme for National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, presented at the round table at Geneva in January 1995, the Government set out its objectives for the justice sector: the reorganization of the judicial system; the prosecution of suspected perpetrators of genocide; law reform; and the overhaul of the security system. A Plan of Action, prepared by the Ministry of Justice in March, set out the steps that needed to be taken in order to reach those objectives. As at the end of July 1995, the objectives were far from being attained. No trials of genocide suspects have been held; no courts in the country are functioning normally; and while public prosecutors and judicial police inspectors are involved in the preparation of cases for trial, their work is severely constrained by a lack of resources. By the end of July, some 450 gendarmes had been trained, yet were not yet deployed in all the prefectures. In a great many cases, arrests were being conducted with little regard for due process.

20. Conditions in Rwanda's prisons and other places of detention, caused by overcrowding, resulted in yet another humanitarian crisis. Although a government decision to limit arrests has reduced the number of new detainees to roughly 600 a week, some 50,000 detainees are being held in 12 prisons, with an official capacity of 12,250 and 198 detention centres. In some places of detention, overcrowding is so bad that many people have to stand jammed together in unsanitary conditions day and night. Seven screening commissions (commissions de triage) to speed up the release of those for whom there is insufficient evidence of wrongdoing began functioning in July. As yet, the number of releases is low, with only some 40 individuals freed during the month of July. Some of these same people have subsequently been rearrested.

21. The dimension of the problems in Rwanda has prompted United Nations agencies, UNAMIR, ICRC, and non-governmental organizations, with the support of donor countries, to rehabilitate and create additional prison capacity. A new detention centre, with a capacity of 5,000 detainees, was constructed at Nsinda and will open in October. Also at the end of July, work began on the conversion of four out of seven facilities identified by the Government, including warehouses, bus stations and so on that can be converted into other temporary detention centres. Other initiatives have been launched by the donor community, in collaboration with the Government, in an effort to improve the prison situation. These include the establishment of detention structures for children, the elaboration of legal safeguards for minors, the registration of all detainees in the country and the provision of food, water/sanitation and medical care to the existing prison population. Additional efforts have been undertaken to release children.

22. The situation in the prisons calls for urgent and extraordinary actions, if the misery and suffering of detainees is to be alleviated. Following his visit to Rwanda in July, the Secretary-General instructed the Emergency Relief Coordinator to meet with the international community to find innovative and concerted approaches to address the problem of overcrowding in prisons and to speed up the processing of detainees. Following two meetings with United Nations agencies, donors and non-governmental organizations, one in New York and one in Geneva, a detailed plan of action is now being prepared in cooperation with the Government of Rwanda.

23. The restoration of the functioning of the Rwandan judicial system, must also be accelerated. As at the end of July, the offices of prosecutors, judicial police inspectors, together with court buildings of all levels, have been repaired and refurbished and office equipment, vehicles and other needed materials are being supplied to judicial offices, courts and the Ministry of Justice. In order to restore staffing levels within the system, among both professional and secretarial ranks, the donor community organized a series of training programmes. These have targeted all parts of the judicial and corrections systems and will continue and accelerate over the second half of the year. In order to build needed capacity within the systems as quickly as possible, foreign experts with a wide variety of backgrounds have been put at the disposal of the Ministry of Justice.

24. With the appointment of the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the process of investigating acts of genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda has begun. Investigations are being carried out inside and outside Rwanda, covering 400 identified suspects, most of whom have sought refuge abroad. Under article 28 of the statute of the Tribunal, States are under an obligation to cooperate with it and to comply with its requests, including the arrest or detention of persons and the surrender or transfer of suspects. On 20 July, the General Assembly approved $13.5 million for the Tribunal to cover costs through 31 October 1995. In addition, the Trust Fund for the International Tribunal for Rwanda has received pledges worth $6 million.

D. Rehabilitation and reconstruction and socio-economic development

25. At the round-table conference held at Geneva on 18 and 19 January 1995, organized by UNDP in cooperation with the Government of Rwanda, the Programme for National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery was presented to the donor community. The round-table programme comprises three subprogrammes: (a) financial support; (b) reintegration of refugees and displaced persons; and (c) rehabilitation and development. In response to the Government's request for $764.1 million for the implementation of the round-table programme, international donors at the conference pledged $586.8 million. All of these funds, except for $40.8 million, fell within the scope of the programme. On 6 and 7 July 1995, the round-table mid-term review was held at Kigali as a follow-up. It was noted that much progress had been made in the re-establishment of physical infrastructure in Rwanda and in achieving pre-crisis levels of production. Over and above the pledges announced at Geneva and the additional contributions made between January and June 1995, donors announced they would make available further funds totalling $128 million. It was decided that the next round-table conference for Rwanda would be held at Geneva in January 1996.

26. The Government decision not to resort to monetary creation to finance the budget deficit will undoubtedly benefit the economy in the long-term, as will its introduction of a market-determined exchange rate system in March 1995. The implementation of a sound macroeconomic policy framework is seen as a key determinant of future financial stability and rapid economic recovery. During

the first half of 1995, the Government has been working closely with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and UNDP with a view to strengthening its capacity for macroeconomic management.

27. In terms of humanitarian assistance, the food aid pipeline, which was becoming a source of concern at the beginning of the year, has continued to improve over the last few months. The main food aid distributors, WFP, ICRC and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) report that they have sufficient quantities of food to cover planned distribution programmes. Food stocks in country are also sufficient to meet new emergencies, should they arise. However, in spite of the massive amounts of emergency aid provided in 1994 and 1995, preliminary results from a country-wide nutrition survey by UNICEF of children under five highlight the effects of conflict, mass population movements and the continued vulnerability of the country. From a pre-war figure of 3.8 per cent, the global malnutrition for children under five now stands at 9.7 per cent and the rate of chronic malnutrition, an indicator of socio-economic conditions, is as high as 44 per cent.

28. The plight of Rwandan children, many of whom continued to be traumatized by the horrors they witnessed in 1994, continues to remain a concern. Nevertheless, there have been a number of significant improvements in their situation in the last two months. Of the 45,000 children in Rwanda who are unaccompanied, over 28,000 are now in foster care. As part of its agreed policy, the Government is continuing efforts to make similar arrangements for some 12,000 other children who remain in children's centres. The transfer of 155 child prisoners aged between 7 and 14 years from various prisons in Rwanda to a new centre especially for children also began in the middle of June. In addition to separating them from adults, the new centre is providing the children with basic education, community services and development of practical skills. Around 2,000 child soldiers have also been moved to a residential compound on the outskirts of Butare, with the objective of gradually reintegrating them into their former communities.

29. The problem of mines, as people return and begin to till their land, has continued to be a concern. Following a bilateral agreement between the United States Government and the Government of Rwanda, a national demining programme was established in July. Under the terms of the agreement a national demining office will be opened and a mine database created. The office will also act as a focal point for a mine-awareness programme and demining training, beginning with an initial 80 RPA soldiers.

30. Notwithstanding the many achievements in 1995, the road to recovery is a long and hard one and there remain a wide range of issues for which the Government, with the support of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and international organizations, need to prepare. These include the possibilities of new emergencies resulting from escalating conflict in Burundi or actions that may be taken by the former Rwandese Government in exile. Presently a contingency planning exercise is being undertaken in Rwanda to review possible scenarios and to constitute a United Nations disaster management team. This team will work closely with the Government and non-governmental organization community in the preparation of contingency plans.

III. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT RESPONSES PROVIDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

A. Assistance by Member States and other donors

31. On 8 May 1995, the Secretary-General invited Member States and other donors to provide information on assistance extended to Rwanda in the framework of General Assembly resolution 49/23. Replies were received from the following States:

China

32. On 22 March 1995, the Government of China signed an exchange of letters with the Government of Rwanda by which China would grant Rwanda a total value of Y 5 million (US$ 601,419) of general goods to be delivered upon receipt of a requisition list.

Cyprus

33. Cyprus has contributed to the Rwandan crisis as follows:

(a) Pharmaceutics of £C 31,765 on 26 January 1995;

(b) Voluntary contribution of $1,000 for the United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for Rwanda.

Finland

34. Finnish contributions to Rwanda/Burundi, as at June 1995, are as follows:

Organization	Amount (Markkaa)	Decision
WFP	4 000 000	5 April 1994
UNHCR	2 000 000	4 April 1994
World Vision	210 000	4 April 1994
Free Foreign Mission	215 000	29 May 1994
ICRC	1 200 000	6 June 1994
IFRC	1 000 000	6 June 1994
UNICEF	449 742	
Total	9 074 742	

Germany

35. In 1994 and 1995, the amount of humanitarian assistance provided by the Government of Germany to Rwandan refugees and displaced persons totalled DM 312,797,669, DM 155,100,000 of which constitutes Germany's portion of the assistance rendered by the European Union (EU). In addition, Germany pledged another DM 150 million in April 1995 to be used towards long-term rehabilitation programmes in Rwanda, especially in the following sectors: health, water and sanitation, the judiciary system, education, the reintegration of refugees and displaced persons, protection of natural resources and assistance to orphans and single women.

India

36. India provided transport equipment worth Rs 15 million, consisting of buses, trucks, jeeps, motorcycles and bicycles, to Rwanda as emergency relief supplies to facilitate refugee rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

Italy

37. In 1994, the Government of Italy allocated a total of Lit 24 billion to emergency operations, requiring the establishment of an Italian logistic base in Kigali to support programmes being implemented by Italian non-governmental organizations in the framework of multinational operations.

38. In 1995, further emergency programmes are planned worth approximately Lit 5 billion, to be allocated through multilateral channels. These include an Italian contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) worth Lit 1.6 billion that will also be utilized to expand basic health services and improve the conditions of some primary schools. In addition plans are in place to implement through bilateral channels a project worth Lit 2 billion to fight tuberculosis and leprosy.

39. Finally, Italy has worked to implement the decision of the EU Development Council, adopted on 25 November 1994, for a joint action programme worth ECU 60 million. The programme includes the deployment of 50 observers to monitor respect for human rights, support to the educational sector and rehabilitation of basic structures.

Japan

40. During fiscal year 1994 special assistance provided by the Government of Japan was as follows (including relief operations in Burundi):

	United States dollars
Relief operation for persons affected by conflict in Rwanda (through UNHCR)	42 750 000
Transport cost of crackers (151 tons) (through WFP)	650 000
Relief operation (through WFP)	approx. 11 000 000
Relief operation (through ICRC)	4 600 000
Relief operation (through ICRC)	1 400 000 a/
Relief operation (through UNICEF)	1 000 000
Relief operation (through WHO)	950 000
Relief operation (through IOM)	900 000
Assistance for human rights operation (through the Centre for Human Rights)	500 000
Relief operation (through UNHCR)	300 000
Relief operation (through UNV)	200 000

a/ In Swiss francs.

Luxembourg

41. In 1994, Luxembourg provided humanitarian and emergency assistance totalling $851,636.

Republic of Korea

42. The Government of the Republic of Korea participated in United Nations assistance activities as follows:

(a) Provision of motor vehicles to UNAMIR ($671,000);

(b) Financial assistance through UNHCR to the Rwanda Special Fund ($100,000);

(c) Provision of medicine through UNHCR ($132,000);

(d) Provision of six personnel to assist in water/sanitation projects;

(e) Photo exhibition of refugees from Rwanda;

(f) Provision of further apparatus in 1995 ($77,000);

(g) In addition, the Korean private sector, including national non-governmental organizations, provided cash and relief good contributions, in the amount of $1.3 million. Sixty medical volunteers were dispatched to Rwanda.

Spain

43. In 1995, Spain funded humanitarian and emergency assistance to Rwanda as follows:

(a) In cooperation with UNHCR, a repatriation project for Rwandan refugees (Ptas 325 million);

(b) Repatriation project for children in refugee camps in Goma, Zaire (Ptas 5,138,000);

(c) Project funding the International Tribunal established to investigate crimes committed in Rwanda (Ptas 19 million);

(d) Contribution to the Trust Fund for Rwanda, to support the rehabilitation of the judicial system and other basic programmes in cooperation with UNDP (Ptas 26 million);

(e) Contribution to the programme of human rights monitors in Rwanda (Ptas 19.5 million).

Switzerland

44. Below is a list of contributions of Switzerland to assist the population in Rwanda:

	1994	1995
	(Millions of Swiss francs)	
Cooperation and development	0.51	0.74
Humanitarian assistance	26.42	7.40
Search for a political solution	0.50	0.10
Civil society, media	0.70	0.20
Restoration of the judicial system	0.01	0.20
Restoration of the rule of law, promotion of human rights and national reconciliation subtotal	1.21	0.50
Total	28.14	8.64

B. Assistance by organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations

45. As the crisis began to abate in the later part of 1994, it was recognized by the United Nations and its humanitarian partners that, while it was important to maintain emergency relief programmes for those in dire need, there was an urgent need to move beyond relief to recovery. Following extensive consultations with the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organization representatives, ICRC, IOM and other intergovernmental organizations, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat sent a team to Kigali in November 1994 to help prepare a new United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for Rwanda. The appeal, which also included some non-governmental organization projects, requested $208 million for programmes inside Rwanda. The appeal was launched in January 1995, covering programmes and activities for the whole of 1995. So far, some $91 million has been received or pledged. The shortfall has led to some important programmes either not starting or being curtailed.

Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat

46. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs, through its field office, the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office (UNREO), has continued to support the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in order to facilitate effective coordination of humanitarian assistance in Rwanda. UNREO has provided weekly and monthly situation reports and analysis for the humanitarian and donor communities so as to ensure a more effective humanitarian response. Throughout the first half of 1995, UNREO served as focal point for the integrated efforts established to assist displaced persons return to their home communes, providing staff to the Integrated Operations Centre and the Integrated Displaced Persons Task Force, established within the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration.

47. In December 1994, the Department also worked with the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations in the preparation of a United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal. The appeal, which was launched in January 1995, covered the emergency and initial rehabilitation needs of the country until the end of December.

48. The sudden and continued expulsion of Rwandan refugees from Zaire in August and its impact on both Rwanda and the region continues to require a substantive humanitarian coordinating system on the ground. UNREO assumes this responsibility, while rapidly assisting to train the Resident Coordinator's office to assume the role at a later stage.

49. Viewing the problems in the Great Lakes region cross-sectorally, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs is currently establishing a Regional Integrated Information Unit (RIIU), in line with the recommendations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. Based in Nairobi, the Unit will fill gaps in the flow and analysis of information, thereby enhancing the international humanitarian community's capacity to develop and implement an integrated approach.

Department for Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat

50. On 29 December 1994, UNAMIR began Operation Retour, an inter-agency initiative aimed at facilitating the safe resettlement of internally displaced persons (see paras. 13 and 14 above). The operation used the combined assets of the United Nations system, such as transportation, food, security and other confidence-building incentives, including the presence of human rights officers, to provide assistance not only in the camps but at the commune level as well.

51. The mandate of UNAMIR was unanimously extended by the Security Council in its resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995. The Security Council authorized a reduction of its force to 2,330 troops over three months and to 1,800 troops over four months. UNAMIR is now mainly assisting the Rwandan authorities to promote national reconciliation, the return of refugees and the setting up of a national police force. UNAMIR is also in charge of the protection of humanitarian organizations, human rights observers and members of the International Tribunal.

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

52. There are presently 114 human rights field officers from 45 countries working in 11 field offices in Rwanda. Sub-offices, which cover a smaller number of communes, will be part of the next phase, which has already been initiated in the Cyangugu and Kibungo prefectures. Throughout 1995, field officers have continued to travel from commune to commune meeting with civil, judicial and military authorities and local populations to learn about the general conditions of each commune, including security, access to property, the material needs and the functioning of the judiciary, conditions of detention centres and alleged human rights violations. Allegations are investigated and solutions are sought with local, or when needed, national authorities.

53. During the High Commissioner's visit to Kigali from 31 March to 3 April a large collection of grass-roots information gathered by the Human Rights Field Operation for Rwanda Special Investigative Unit was given to the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. During the same period, relations with the Government of Rwanda improved significantly. Recent initiatives of the Human Rights Field Operation for Rwanda have been supported by the Government.

54. The structure of the operation has been modified to address the needs in the field. It currently consists of a Field Coordination Unit, which manages information gathering and field support, a Technical Cooperation Unit supervising human rights promotion and assisting in the establishment of permanent structures that will safeguard human rights in Rwanda and the Legal Analysis and Coordination Unit, which conducts in-depth investigations into the genocide and present human rights violations, and analyses information coming from the field. The Technical Cooperation Unit has developed a number of projects with the Government to address the daunting problem of ending the cycle of impunity in a post-genocide society. At present the Technical Cooperation Unit in cooperation with the Government, is organizing a conference to promote a

viable Rwandan response to genocide. Experts from several parts of the world are invited to compare methods of fostering national reconciliation after massive human rights violations. The Human Rights Field Operation for Rwanda has also been distributing equipment donated by various Governments and non-governmental organizations to judicial authorities around the country.

United Nations Development Programme

55. UNDP supports the implementation of the Government's Programme of National Reconciliation and Socio-Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery (round-table programme) in three key areas: (a) state capacity-building; (b) support for rehabilitation of the judicial system; and (c) support for the resettlement and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons. It uses two funding mechanisms for this purpose: cost-sharing arrangements under which UNDP and IPF funds are combined with donor contributions, and the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda. As at 5 July, UNDP had programmed virtually all of the funds it had received through the Trust Fund over the preceding four months ($12.8 million) and had disbursed 58 per cent of the total.

56. In the area of state capacity-building, the most important UNDP project, budgeted at approximately $9.5 million, with IMF and World Bank participation, is designed to enhance the economic, financial and human resource management capacity of the Government through the provision of training, equipment and short-term consultancies to six key government ministries.

57. In the judicial sector, UNDP has drawn up a Framework Programme for Support to the Rehabilitation of the Rwandan Judicial System. Phase I of the Framework Programme seeks, in part, to relieve the critical overcrowding in Rwanda's prisons by rehabilitating existing prison space and constructing new detention centres in order to increase overall capacity. In order to remedy the acute shortage of judicial personnel in Rwanda, UNDP is implementing a programme under Phase II that provides for the training of Rwandan judicial and administrative personnel and the deployment of 50 expatriates in support roles. An additional objective of both Phases I and II of the Framework Programme is to strengthen the administrative capacity of the Rwandan judicial and corrections systems. To that end, vehicles and office equipment worth $378,000 are being supplied to courts and judicial police inspectors.

58. In the area of resettlement and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons, UNDP has implemented a project designed to meet the basic needs of this group, including housing requirements, and reinforce local administrative capacity in target communes.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

59. Throughout the year UNHCR has been promoting conditions conducive to the return of Rwandan refugees. In addition to monitoring the conditions of return of refugees, UNHCR has continued to provide direct material assistance to both organized and spontaneous returnees to Rwanda. Returnees, internally displaced persons and needy local communities continue to benefit from the UNHCR community

assistance programmes, which cover water, health, education and institutional projects.

60. As a result of relatively more promising security conditions in Rwanda, organized repatriation of Rwandan refugees resumed from Zaire after the two-month lull that followed the closure of Kibeho and other camps for internally displaced persons inside Rwanda. Repatriation of the "new case-load" continues to gain momentum from Burundi. Two tripartite meetings (Government of Rwanda, UNHCR and Government of Burundi/Government of the United Republic of Tanzania) were held in June and July respectively to find ways and means of accelerating repatriation of refugees.

61. Direct material assistance to all categories of returnees continues to be provided when returnees enter Rwanda and at transit centres until they reach their home communes. Between August 1994 and June 1995, UNHCR, with IOM and UNAMIR, transported 275,508 people returning from outside the country and 229,701 displaced persons from several camps within Rwanda. In addition to transportation, returnees are provided with a one-month food ration, essential non-food items, seeds and agricultural tools.

62. UNHCR is also rehabilitating 60 school buildings in four prefectures by making basic repairs, providing school equipment and promoting non-formal education and training programmes for women and young girls. Ten district hospitals and 42 health centres were also rehabilitated and, at most sites, equipped. Training of medical staff in diagnostics, maternal and paediatric care, nutrition and trauma treatment were offered at the hospitals and clinics where UNHCR was involved in physical repairs. Limited amounts of medical supplies, including drugs, were also purchased to support isolated centres and hospitals. Immunization and related triage activities were carried out at primary health care stations at the six official points of entry into Rwanda. UNHCR is also implementing a programme of shelter construction that will provide 28,500 homes for returnees to Rwanda and will ease some of the pressure on potential new returnees, whose houses are frequently occupied, in their absence, by others. UNHCR is also involved in the repair of old water systems and in establishing new ones where possible. Three existing water supply systems have been rehabilitated; in addition, springs were captured in many places and water is being piped to different locations in the rural areas.

63. Several ministries involved in the implementation of refugee/returnee programmes have benefited from UNHCR institutional assistance. To date, UNHCR has provided 47 vehicles and 34 motor-cycles to various ministries, with a view to building their capacity.

United Nations Children's Fund

64. As a result of the events of 1994, some 95,000 children have been separated from their families, over 12,000 of whom have been sheltered in unaccompanied children's centres. As the designated lead agency on unaccompanied children, UNICEF has promoted the use of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as an instrument for the design of social policies and programmes benefiting unaccompanied children. Children's centres have been provided with safe water,

sanitation facilities, health care services and supplementary food. UNICEF has supported its partner non-governmental organizations in the registration, documentation, tracing and reunification of unaccompanied children. Since late February 1995, over 7,000 children have been reunified in Rwanda. Through its trauma recovery programme, UNICEF has trained over 2,600 Rwandan social agents in trauma healing, who have been able to reach some 67,000 children. UNICEF has also provided technical assistance to the Government for the creation of national policy guidelines for psychosocial trauma interventions. A National Trauma Recovery Centre opened in June to serve as a focal point for training, research, documentation, as well as an out-patient clinic for direct treatment of severely traumatized children.

65. In addition to supplying water to camps for the displaced prior to their closure, UNICEF has continued in 1995 with the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in both urban and rural areas. Such projects have benefited over 2.5 million people. Because of the lack of expertise and manpower at both the national and regional levels, UNICEF will now concentrate on training and capacity-building until the end of 1995.

66. Over one million Rwandan children are attending school as a result of efforts by the Government, UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in re-establishing primary education. UNICEF has introduced "Education for Peace" into the school system, which aims to foster capacities of mutual understanding, tolerance and peaceful conflict resolution. As in other sectors, UNICEF is assisting the Government in becoming self-reliant through provision of technical support, equipment and vehicles.

67. Since January 1995, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health have completed the repair of 21 health facilities, participated in policy development of major disease control programmes and continued the training of health personnel at national level. Health and nutrition promotion campaigns such as Operation Clean Hands, cholera awareness and HIV/STD prevention have been launched. Vaccination results for the first quarter of 1995 show that coverage is gradually increasing to its pre-war levels.

68. UNICEF and partner non-governmental organizations have also been supplying and distributing key agricultural inputs. Income-generating projects targeted at rural women's groups have been initiated as pilot schemes. However, community-based groups are still embryonic as a result of the breakdown of social structures during the war. During the past six months, UNICEF has helped the Government re-launch a national programme to combat vitamin A, iron and iodine deficiencies. Technical expertise was provided in the development of a national nutrition policy, which will be finalized by the end of the year.

69. Some 80 per cent of 266 damaged nutritional centres have been rehabilitated in 1995. UNICEF has also distributed supplementary food to nutritional centres as well as to unaccompanied children's centres and vulnerable returnee families. For the rest of the year, UNICEF will continue with national-capacity building and will work towards a more community-based approach to nutritional problems.

United Nations Volunteers

70. UNV has fielded 42 human rights monitors in Rwanda and a further 64 UNV specialists to support ongoing programmes in Rwanda and the subregion. UNV specialists have been attached to UNHCR, the United Nations Office for Project Services, FAO, UNICEF and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. UNV air traffic controllers, aeronautical information service officers and communications officers have also assisted the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to ensure the functioning of Kigali airport.

World Food Programme

71. During the first half of 1995, WFP distributed 28,726 million tons of food aid to a monthly average of 520,000 beneficiaries throughout the 10 prefectures of Rwanda. These beneficiaries include returnees, vulnerable persons in home communes, hospital patients, orphans and unaccompanied children. All WFP projects implemented during the period have been both emergency assistance and to a certain extent rehabilitation. Since January 1995, WFP has also been feeding 3,300 refugees from Burundi and 1,700 internally displaced persons still awaiting return to and resettlement in their communes of origin.

72. In order to assist Rwandan farmers and their families during planting seasons and to stop them from resorting to eating seeds when food shortages arise, WFP has been implementing a seed protection programme during the two last planting seasons. This has benefited some 318,000 beneficiaries on each occasion, thus supplementing distributions of seeds and tools undertaken by other aid agencies. Between January and March 1995, WFP assisted 18,000 primary school teachers who were receiving low and irregular salaries through the food-for-work programme. The food ration distributed was adequate to support 72,000 of the teachers' family members. The project restarted in June and is expected to continue for two months. During 1995, a monthly average of 62,000 civil servants and their family members also benefited from a similar project.

73. In order to assist the Rwandan society in post-emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes and to create additional jobs for the unemployed, WFP implemented a variety of other food-for-work projects throughout the country. These have focused primarily on increased food production, including land terracing, swamp drainage, seed multiplication, rehabilitation of fish ponds and income-generating activities such as production of vegetables, poultry and livestock. The projects have been targeted at women's groups in particular. Other projects have a focus on the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure (road rehabilitation and construction of houses and schools). Some 29,000 workers and their family members were assisted between January and June 1995 on a monthly basis.

74. To streamline the overall land transportation of food deliveries within the subregion, WFP has created a special section within the Rwanda Country Office, the Transport Coordination Unit, whose task is to coordinate all WFP transportation assets and food deliveries within the subregion. The Unit has also been involved in facilitating other overland movements into and within Rwanda, and in transit to other locations in the subregion. Subsequent to the

establishing of the Transport Coordination Unit and signing of a protocol with the Government of Rwanda, WFP has been able to increase the trucking capacities by 30 per cent and to decrease unnecessary movements of the trucks between loading points outside Rwanda and delivery points inside the country. In addition, the Unit has also been useful in coordinating with IOM and UNHCR the use of WFP trucks for the transportation of returnees.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

75. With the funding support of several European donors, the World Bank and a large number of non-governmental organizations, agricultural materials in the form of seeds, tools and fertilizers were distributed to farm households by the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO. Timely rains have helped harvests to reach about 60 per cent of normal, which has resulted in an encouraging food and seed supply for the 1996 "A" season commencing in September. At the same time, seed multiplication activities have begun, especially for beans, sweet potatoes and cassava, with broader programmes planned in collaboration with international research centres. In spite of improvements in crop production, large areas of land lie uncultivated by their absent owners, who are either refugees outside Rwanda or victims of the genocide.

76. Action is under way by FAO to enhance disease control and livestock management, in particular in the Mutara region, where cattle numbers far exceed forage capacity and environmental sustainability.

77. The Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) of FAO constantly monitors the crop prospects and food supply situation in all the countries of the world, including those affected by conflicts. These assessments are disseminated to the international community through regular reports "Foodcrops and Shortages", "Food Supply Situation and Crop Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa" and "Food Outlook". GIEWS has fielded two joint FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment missions to Rwanda and issued special reports on 21 December 1994 and 24 March 1995, respectively.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

78. UNESCO, especially through the Programme of Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction and its continuing close collaboration with UNICEF, has sought to assist the recovery of basic education inside Rwanda and the provision of emergency educational services in refugee camps. Particular attention has been paid to in-service teacher training by means of the Teacher Emergency Package, of which 8,500 copies have been distributed. By the end of March, 12,000 teachers had received training related to the use of the package.

79. In addition, UNESCO and UNICEF have sponsored a number of workshops and conferences, including a conference on the policy and planning of education in Rwanda, to stimulate policy development and the improvement of educational programmes. Jointly with UNICEF, technical assistance has been provided regarding a database management system in the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.

World Health Organization

80. WHO has continued to assist the Government to re-establish or improve a wide range of health programmes. This has included material, operational and personnel assistance for the review of pharmaceutical policy. With the Ministry of Health, WHO has undertaken a comprehensive assessment of the health system and helped develop a national health system rehabilitation plan.

81. Support for the rehabilitation of hospitals and health centres, especially Ndera Hospital, has also been extended, including financial support, provision of materials, technical equipment and drugs and the training of personnel. A computerized data-collection system and analysis has been established to assist the national epidemiological surveillance and a review of the blood transfusion programme has been undertaken. Particular attention has been given to improve mother and child health at all levels of the national health system.

World Bank

82. In late 1994, the World Bank initiated consultations with the Government on an emergency assistance programme to support Rwanda's socio-economic rehabilitation and recovery. As a result, a $50 million emergency reconstruction credit was agreed with the Government in February 1995. The first tranche of the credit, $18 million worth of support to the balance of payments, was released to the National Bank of Rwanda at the end of July.

83. Since the formal reopening of the World Bank's Kigali offices at the end of January 1995, several missions have visited Rwanda with a view to restructuring the project portfolio in place before the 1994 crisis so as to match current circumstances and needs better. Following that assessment, 11 development projects have been restarted. They are designed to support activity in key sectors of the national economy. These include education, communications, transport, energy and agricultural services within the private sector as well as in state companies. Together with the $50 million credit, the total value of the World Bank's project portfolio is $233 million as at 31 July 1995. The report of a World Bank mission, sent to Rwanda in early 1995 to study the problem of the repatriation and reintegration of refugees, helped the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration in its preparation of a plan of action for the sector.

C. Assistance by non-governmental organizations

84. Throughout 1995, non-governmental organizations have continued to play a major role in the relief effort in Rwanda. A number of United Nations programmes have been implemented in collaboration with international and national non-governmental organizations to address immediate needs, as well as lay the groundwork for rehabilitation and recovery. There are currently some 110 international and around 80 national non-governmental organizations working in Rwanda on a wide range of programmes, covering food distribution, medical assistance, family tracing, agricultural assistance, income-generating activities and education. As has the United Nations system, many

non-governmental organizations have focused increasingly on rehabilitation and development assistance. Among the most active were ICRC and IOM.

International Committee of the Red Cross

85. ICRC has had a permanent presence in Rwanda since 1990, protecting and assisting victims of the conflict and the civilian population at risk. During the tragic events of 1994, the ICRC established an emergency hospital in its delegation compound and surgical teams worked round the clock to save 9,000 lives. Following the events at Kibeho in April 1995, ICRC set up an operational surgical unit at Butare Hospital within 48 hours.

86. ICRC provided emergency food relief to vulnerable groups, internally displaced people and returnees in various regions. Distributions peaked in November 1994 with 1.3 million beneficiaries receiving ICRC aid. In addition, an agricultural programme, which supports 270,000 families, has been carried out since September 1994. ICRC water engineers helped to repair water treatment facilities and rural water supplies have been rehabilitated in three prefectures.

87. With regard to detention-related problems, ICRC has taken the exceptional measure of providing food, water, wood for cooking and medical treatment to about 39,000 detainees held in the 14 main prisons in order to ensure their survival. Furthermore, ICRC supplied a minimal amount of water and installed sanitary facilities to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. ICRC has also agreed to work with the authorities and United Nations agencies to set up a new detention site at Nsinda designed to accommodate 5,000 detainees.

88. As a means of restoring ties between members of families split up by the conflict or by detention, over one million Red Cross messages have been exchanged via the ICRC network since August 1994. Another major activity of ICRC in Rwanda is the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, especially that intended for the armed forces and government officials.

International Organization for Migration

89. IOM has been providing assistance to displaced persons, Rwandan nationals and third-country nationals since 1994. Together with UNHCR and in close coordination with the Government of Rwanda, IOM has provided transport and resettlement assistance to the communities of origin for both displaced persons and repatriating Rwandan refugees.

90. Many Rwandan nationals have professional experience needed by their Government but are currently residing in other African countries, Europe or North America. Those who are interested in returning but are not always in a position to find employment in advance or to pay the costs of travel and re-establishment are being assisted by IOM. Based on similar programmes that IOM has implemented in other countries, IOM is preparing a programme for assistance in the return and reintegration of qualified Rwandan nationals who could fill vacancies in high-priority jobs in Government as well as parastatals

and private enterprises. Together with the Government of Rwanda, 270 candidates will be matched with vacancies that are considered most important for the rehabilitation process.

IV. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

91. Since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 49/23 in December 1994 significant progress has been made by the Government of Rwanda and its international partners to restore the country to a semblance of normality. Thanks to substantial amounts of emergency relief and development assistance in 1994 and 1995, the humanitarian crisis has been averted and a good start has been made on rehabilitation and reconstruction. Electricity and water supplies have been partially restored, schools have reopened and the national banking system is once more functioning. With substantial deliveries of donated seeds, tools and fertilizers, agricultural production in 1995 looks promising. Substantial pledges of bilateral and multilateral assistance have also been made in support of the country's recovery and lasting stability. Although the pace remains slower than many would wish, the disbursement of pledged assistance has picked up since the early months of 1995.

92. The situation in Rwanda nevertheless remains very fragile, with no significant advances in the process of national reconciliation and some 1.8 million Rwandan refugees still to be repatriated from neighbouring countries. The former Government's military forces remain present in neighbouring countries and are reported to have been rearmed and retrained in preparation for an armed invasion. The forced closure by the Government of Rwanda in April 1995 of camps for displaced persons in Rwanda and the resulting tragic and heavy loss of life in Kibeho, the largest camp, serve to underscore the tensions and fears that remain just underneath the surface. The grossly overcrowded prisons, arbitrary arrests and continued human rights abuses also serve to highlight the frustrations caused by delays in bringing to justice those responsible for the 1994 genocide.

93. One year after the genocide claimed the lives of more than half a million Rwandans, none of the leaders of that campaign, including members of the former Government and armed forces, have been brought to justice. The International Tribunal has been established and is expected to try its first cases by the end of the year. The Rwandan justice system remains largely non-functioning and the difficulty the Government has in providing basic public services and the relatively slow pace of national reconstruction and development add to the tension. The scarcity of human resources also continues to limit government administrative and management capacity, both at the national and regional levels. As a result of the genocide or the flight into exile, the lack of skilled workers affects every sector in its ability to respond to the complex and great needs of populations traumatized by conflict, massacres, genocide and massive population movements.

94. Internal tensions within Rwanda are a source of concern. A major destabilizing threat comes from the rearmed former government forces now based largely in Zaire. These irregular forces operate with impunity. Increased

infiltration and terrorist activities have been noted over recent months and banditry, allegedly by former government elements, is a daily occurrence.

95. Repatriation, reconciliation and reconstruction are under way, albeit slowly, at the grass-roots level, but sustained international donor support is required to accelerate the process and build needed government capacity. The progress made with regard to the improvement of security in camps in Zaire remains insufficient to ensure the voluntary repatriation of all the refugees. Ultimately such repatriation will depend on the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to promote national reconciliation and to ensure that people can return to their home communes without fear of persecution or false accusations regarding genocide. In that respect, rebuilding the justice system remains critical and must be hastened for the implementation of Security Council resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, in which the Council urged States to arrest and detain persons found within their territory and against whom there was sufficient evidence of responsibility for the acts within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Implementation of the resolution will also enhance the process of national reconciliation and hence an early return of refugees.

96. The present conditions in Rwanda's prisons and detention centres have become a humanitarian concern. As at mid-August 1995, there were more than 51,000 detainees in over 200 places of detention. Hundreds of detainees have already died as a result of overcrowding. Consultations were held in New York, Geneva and Kigali to develop a plan to address the problem in a comprehensive manner. A two-pronged strategy was agreed upon: firstly, to alleviate severe overcrowding and to improve detainees' conditions and, secondly, to accelerate restoration of the justice sector and the due process of law, in particular the Government's capacity to process detainees' files. The international community is strongly urged to provide adequate and immediate financial and material support to alleviate the situation.

97. Much progress was made during the first half of 1995 towards the resumption of normal economic activity in Rwanda. At the same time, many, although not all, of the foundations for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of vital economic and social infrastructure have been laid. The commitment of the donor community to Rwanda's sustained recovery appears positive, as evidenced by the Geneva round-table conference and the Kigali round-table mid-term review. Nevertheless, pledges of support need to be translated quickly into tangible development assistance. The rate of disbursement and delivery of promised funds, though rising, needs to be sustained at high levels in order to ensure full support for the Government's efforts to achieve national reconciliation and socio-economic rehabilitation and recovery.

98. A recent transport capacity analysis carried out by IOM showed an insufficiency in the private transport sector. Although there has been an increase in the number of vehicles, their service focuses on international heavy goods transport and in-town commuting. UNHCR and IOM, which have a combined fleet of 130 buses and trucks, are now assisting in the distribution of food and non-food items to the home communes. This is limited in time, for the first priority will be given to the assistance of returning refugees. Since the lack of domestic private transport may prove to be a serious obstacle to both

rehabilitation and development programmes, IOM and the Ministry of Transport are designing a transport rehabilitation plan for Rwanda, which needs further financial support.

99. As Rwanda slowly advances on the road to recovery, close cooperation and coordination between the Government and its partners remains essential. In that respect the widening gulf between some government ministries and their international partners is deeply disturbing. The relationship with non-governmental organizations, in particular, is now so poor that many international organizations are considering leaving Rwanda. Many of the current tensions stem from misunderstandings and, in part, also reflect the Government's limited knowledge of the mandates of non-governmental organizations. However, many of the current difficulties are the result of the moral dilemma that the whole of the humanitarian community has faced in dealing with both the victims and the perpetrators of genocide. Considering the important role that non-governmental organizations can play in the future development of Rwanda, it would be tragic if the valuable work that has been undertaken were to be lost. It would be helpful to both parties if a forum could be found to facilitate closer working relationships and a better understanding of mutual concerns and problems.

100. Equally disturbing is the situation in the Great Lakes region in general and the possibility of further mass turmoil and conflict. In this respect, the Secretary-General, during his visit to the region in July, made it very clear that despite his own appeals for increased international support in terms of military assistance, the leaders of the region must find their own solutions to many of their grass-roots problems. He also stressed that the international community no longer had the funds to deal with the myriad problems in the region and that donor fatigue would continue to deepen unless the leaders of the region began to address key issues.

101. Subsequently the Secretary-General requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to visit Burundi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire in order to identify solutions to the problem of the massive number of refugees in the region resulting from the recent forcible repatriation of Rwandan and Burundian refugees by the Government of Zaire. After having consulted with the Governments of the region, Mrs. Ogata emphasized that only political solutions could effectively address the underlying causes. Humanitarian action could only contribute to supporting political solutions and not replace them.

102. In that context the Secretary-General appointed a Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region to initiate preparations for a conference on peace, security and development in the region. In order to secure the acceptance of all the relevant countries for the idea of a Great Lakes regional conference, the Special Envoy is conducting intensive consultations with the Governments of Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Kenya in order to ascertain their readiness in principle to participate actively in the conference and to take responsibility for its success. The role of the United Nations and OAU will be to coordinate the efforts of those nations and to facilitate the process leading to the convening of the conference, the major objective of which will be to achieve a regional agreement on measures to

promote lasting security, stability and sustainable development in those countries. Furthermore, the conference will seek to identify and address the underlying causes of conflict in the region and the current situation in the political, humanitarian, military, economic and social fields, as well as developments that have led to the increase of tension among the States of the region.

ANNEX I

Rwanda financial update

Table I: 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda (Rwanda and the Sub-Region) Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Appealing Agency

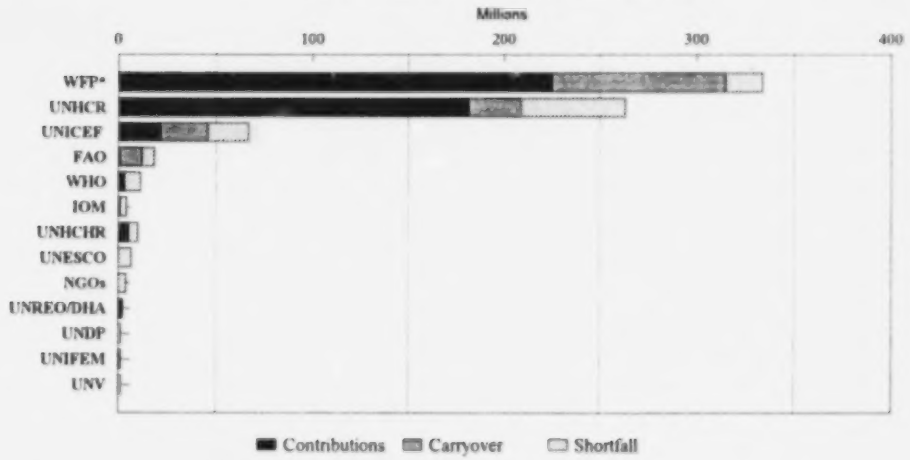
as of 6 October 1995

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations.

Appealing Organizations	Adjusted Requirements (US$)	Pledges/ Contributions (US$)	Carryover Funds (US$)	Total Funds Available (US$)	Shortfall (Surplus) (US$)	% of Needs Covered (%)
FAO**	18,531,700	905,516	11,411,173	12,316,689	6,215,011	66.5%
UNICEF	66,812,000	21,991,481	23,800,000	45,791,481	21,020,519	68.5%
UNHCR ***	263,262,234	181,333,063	27,426,311	208,759,374	54,502,860	79.3%
UNDP	1,370,000	0	---	0	1,370,000	0.0%
UNESCO	6,629,540	0	---	0	6,629,540	0.0%
UNHCHR	10,153,050	5,364,920	---	5,364,920	4,788,130	52.8%
UNIFEM	1,350,000	200,150	---	200,150	1,149,850	14.8%
UNV	1,327,064	119,048	---	119,048	1,208,016	9.0%
WFP (Food & Non-Food)*	296,372,652	224,987,130	89,818,829	314,805,959	19,006,994	93.6%
WHO	11,469,927	3,280,997	---	3,280,997	8,188,930	28.6%
UNREO/DHA *****	2,478,900	1,464,031	---	1,464,031	1,014,869	59.1%
IOM ****	4,200,985	882,711	---	882,711	3,318,274	21.0%
NGOs	4,124,913	132,353	---	132,353	3,992,560	3.2%
GRAND TOTAL	**688,082,965**	**440,661,400**	**152,456,313**	**593,117,713**	**132,405,553**	**80.8%**

1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda

Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency



Adjusted Requirements = Contributions + Carryover + Shortfall

* *For WFP, the food shortfall of 2,671 MTs (US$ 1,452,930) reflects breaks in the pipeline during the period September-December 1995. The shortfall for cash projects stands at US$ 17,554,064.*

** *In 1995, minima needs in terms of seed and tools (US$ 11.4) have been covered by the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.*

*** *As a result of UNHCR's recent programme review, the total requirements are now estimated at US$ 263.3 million, a reduction of US$ 28.5 million from the original programme budget.*

**** *Total requirements for IOM until December 1995 are now estimated at US$ 4,200,985, a reduction of US$ 6,338,815 from the original programme budget.*

***** *Requirements for UNREO increased by US$ 475,000 as it represents extension of its operations until 31 October 1995.*

The following Agencies have not submitted reports as of 6 October 1995 - UNIFEM and WHO.

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Table II: 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency
as of 6 October 1995

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organizations

Appealing Agency	Appeal Requirements *(Jan-Dec 1995)*	Adjusted Requirements *(US$)*	Income *(Pledg.,Cont.,C/o) (US$)*	Shortfall (Surplus) *(US$)*	% of Needs Covered %
A. THE RWANDA PERSPECTIVE					
UNHCR *	44,275,700	22,098,500	4,366,007	17,732,493	19.8%
UNICEF	55,650,000	55,650,000	42,189,380 **	13,460,620	75.8%
WHO	7,482,835	7,482,835	1,062,147	6,420,688	14.2%
FAO	18,531,700	18,531,700	12,316,689 ***	6,215,011	66.5%
UNESCO	6,629,540	6,629,540	0	6,629,540	0.0%
UNHCHR ****	10,153,050	10,153,050	5,364,920	4,788,130	52.8%
UNIFEM	1,350,000	1,350,000	200,150	1,149,850	14.8%
UNV	1,327,064	1,327,064	119,048	1,208,016	9.0%
IOM*****	10,539,800	4,200,985	882,711	3,318,274	21.0%
NGOs	4,124,913	4,124,913	132,353	3,992,560	3.2%
UNREO/DHA******	2,003,900	2,478,900	1,464,031	1,014,869	59.1%
WFP *******	57,421,860	26,254,996	31,725,510	67,686	99.7%
MTs	*116,466*	*51,352*	*65,296*	*58*	*99.9%*
TOTAL - RWANDA PERSPECTIVE	**219,490,362**	**160,282,483**	**99,822,946**	**65,997,737**	**58.8%**
B. THE SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE					
UNHCR *	244,802,950	241,163,734	204,393,367	36,770,367	84.8%
UNICEF	11,162,000	11,162,000	3,602,101	7,559,899	32.3%
WHO	3,987,092	3,987,092	2,218,850	1,768,242	55.7%
UNDP	1,370,000	1,370,000	0	1,370,000	0.0%
WFP Regional Cash Projects	35,723,074	39,371,559	21,817,495	17,554,064	55.4%
WFP FOOD SUMMARY ***** **					
Burundi Conflict Victims	57,190,074	43,414,399	50,316,756	217,138	99.5%
MTs	*117,330*	*87,410*	*103,809*	*386*	*99.6%*
Refugees in Tanzania	65,169,380	56,104,531	67,407,382	214,868	99.6%
MTs	*150,182*	*128,025*	*149,596*	*417*	*99.7%*
Refugees in Zaire	168,534,396	131,227,167	143,538,816	953,238	99.3%
MTs	*275,307*	*213,871*	*227,345*	*1,286*	*99.4%*
Total for WFP (Food)	**290,893,850**	**230,746,097**	**261,262,954**	**1,385,244**	**99.4%**
MTs	***542,819***	***429,306***	***480,750***	***2,089***	***99.5%***
TOTAL - SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE	**587,938,966**	**527,800,482**	**493,294,767**	**66,407,816**	**87.4%**
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)	**807,429,328**	**688,082,965**	**593,117,713**	**132,405,553**	**80.8%**

* *Note that UNHCR is appealing for resources to fund activities to meet the needs of Rwandese/Burundese refugees on a regional level. Contributions/pledges not specifically earmarked to the Rwanda Programme and made in response to the Consolidated Appeal will be recorded against UNHCR Sub-Regional budget until a percentage of these funds has been obligated to the Rwandan returnees and IDPs programme within Rwanda.*

** *UNICEF has determined an estimated carryover of US$ 23.8 million of which 40% of this amount is set aside for programmes in the Sub-Region pending specific contributions.*

*** *In 1995, minima needs in terms of seed and tools (US$ 11.4 million) have been covered through the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.*

**** *Income does not include a contribution from the EU of US$ 6,377,551 for 33 fully equipped Human Rights Field Officers.*

***** *A new agreement for the amount of US$ 1.4 million has been signed between UNHCR and IOM, for the implementation of transport operations in support of UNHCR Operations in the Goma Area by IOM. In connection with this new agreement, UNHCR has funded IOM in the amount of US$ 500,000 to date. In addition, IOM has received from UNHCR a total of US$ 2,177,986 for the transportation of refugees and IDPs in Rwanda.*

****** *Requirements for UNREO increased by US$ 475,000 as it represents extension of its operations until 31 October 1995.*

******* *Note the following for WFP:*

1) *Revised Requirements: A standardization of ration rates and rationalisation of WFP Programmes within Rwanda and the Sub-Region, which took place after the finalization of the Appeal document, led to a revision of the total food aid requirements to 116,466 MTs (US$ 57.4 million) for Rwanda and 542,819 MTs (US$290.9 million) for the Sub-Region. Against a revised net requirements for 1995 of 480,658 MTs (valued at US$ 257,001,093), 546,046 MTs has been contributed to date, at a value of US$ 292,988,464. WFP predicts that approx. 80,000 MTs will be carried forward for use in early 1996.*

2) *Shortfall: The shortfall shown above reflects breaks in the pipeline during the period September-December 1995. Requirements for cereals and pulses are fully covered for all locations. However, a shortfall of 2,671 MTs in oil, salt, blended foods, sugar and DSM needs to be covered. This figure also includes 524 MTs of cereals required to repay borrowings made earlier in the year.*

Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda

as of 6 October 1995

Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisations.

Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US$
Australia	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	729,927
Australia	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	146,000
Australia	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog	729,927
Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	173,450
Australia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	42,377
Austria	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog	135,902
Austria	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog	103,093
Belgium	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/UNHCR sec. op. for refugee camps in Zaire	1,130,742
Belgium	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	282,685
Canada	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	1,569,286
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child rights)	892,858
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	714,285
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11B - Education	714,285
Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	928,322
Canada	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	249,438
Canada	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	112,012
Canada	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	68,376
Cyprus	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	1,000
Denmark	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	415,792
Denmark	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	88,597
Denmark	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	370,370
Denmark	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	555,556
Denmark	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	556,586
Denmark	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog including Security Operation in Zaire	3,710,575
Finland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	112,989
Finland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog	338,968
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	227,273
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	84,696
Finland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	21,214
Finland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	1,068,796
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/for repatriation	613,497
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Burunda/for repatriation	204,499
France	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Emerg. Oper	623,701
Germany	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	729,927
Germany	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/water supply measures in refugee camps	704,225
Iceland	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	30,000
Ireland	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	76,923
Ireland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	245,098
Ireland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	137,911
Ireland	Refugee Trust	RWA-95-1/N09 - Rehab. of medical services in Byumba and Kigali	132,353
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	139,698
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	200,000
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	480,000
Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	150,003
Italy	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logis., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	242,382
Italy	WHO	RWA-95-1/N04 - Health	952,147
Italy	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	350,000
Italy	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/for displaced Rwandese	368,098
Italy	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc	123,333
Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	800,000
Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	200,000
Japan	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	800,000
Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,700,000
Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for Burundi and refugees	20,000,000
Japan	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	300,000
Liechtenstein	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	8,772
Luxembourg	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	212,014
Luxembourg	UNIFEM	RWA-95-1/N06 - Reproductive health/trauma mgt/life improvement	200,150
Mauritius	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	15,697
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/UNHCR sec. op. for refugee camps in Zaire	7,130,+49
Netherlands	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Burundi and Rwanda ref / ret.	6,060,606
Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	909,091
Netherlands	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	4,573,968
New Zealand	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	50,000
New Zealand	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	50,000
Norway	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	394,459
Norway	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/security prog. in refugee camps	153,846
Norway	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Refugee prog	153,846
Norway	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	480,957
Spain	WHO	RWA-95-1/N04 - Health	510,000
Spain *	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	217,880
Sweden	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	30,998
Sweden	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-E - Agriculture	273,796
Sweden	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/for displaced Rwandese	4,132,231
Sweden	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	545,703
Switzerland	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	113,636

* *This includes payment of US$ 208,000 to UN Volunteers (8 UNV Monitors) for 6 months.*

Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda

as of 6 October 1995

Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US$
Switzerland	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	427,000
Switzerland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/refugees and IDPs	877,193
Thailand *	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/purch. of family package for ret. & IDPs	49,800
United Kingdom	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-B - Agriculture	631,720
United Kingdom	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logn., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	119,047
United Kingdom	UNV	RWA-95-1/N25 - Inter-Agency Coordination/Programme Support	119,048
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	265,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	265,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	241,371
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	445,200
United Kingdom	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	212,000
United Kingdom	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	3,200,000
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	1,587,301
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/for cost of International Liaison Group	793,651
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	873,016
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for airport service charges	5,350
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi operation	793,651
United Kingdom	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Burundi/Rwanda-Burundi operation	793,651
United Kingdom	UNREO	RWA-95-1/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	154,450
United Kingdom	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	788,250
United Kingdom	WHO	SRP-95-1/N06 - Health	630,600
United Kingdom	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	500,000
USA	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	36,000,000
USA	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Reg. Sup. Unit for ref. children	568,975
USA	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/multisectoral assist. to refugees	23,500,000
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	439,295
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	320,012
USA	UNREO	RWA-95-11/N27 - Facilitation and Coordination	141,129
USA	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	1,000,000
USA	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc.	50,000
USA	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	1,000,000
USA	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	7,000,000
USA	IOM	RWA-95-1/N20 - Trans/logn., reception, mgmt. of camps for IDPs	150,000
EC-ECHO	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	32,210,607
EC-ECHO	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	26,666,666
UNICEF NatCom/Andorra	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	7,752
UNICEF NatCom/Belgium	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	200,235
UNICEF NatCom/Belgium	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	400,472
UNICEF NatCom/Canada	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	144,141
UNICEF NatCom/Finland	UNICEF	Multisectoral Assistance	261,904
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	192,322
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	388,022
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	133,900
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-B - CEDCs (Child Rights)	384,642
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	274,720
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	309,000
UNICEF NatCom/France	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	239,000
UNICEF NatCom/Germany	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	690,732
UNICEF NatCom/Germany	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	472,427
UNICEF NatCom/Germany	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	646,390
UNICEF NatCom/Germany	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	206,000
UNICEF NatCom/Greece	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	276,453
UNICEF NatCom/Greece	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	69,113
UNICEF NatCom/Hungary	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	15,000
UNICEF NatCom/Israel	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	16,000
UNICEF NatCom/Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	187,135
UNICEF NatCom/Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	187,135
UNICEF NatCom/Italy	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	93,567
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	186,263
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	395,176
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	253,928
UNICEF NatCom/Japan	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N04 - Multisectoral assistance (Eastern Zaire)	463,500
UNICEF NatCom/Netherlands	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	367,234
UNICEF NatCom/Slovakia	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	4,218
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N05 - Health	1,442,000
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	515,000
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	167,956
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	447,690
UNICEF NatCom/Spain	UNICEF	SRP-95-1/N05 - Multisectoral assistance (Northern Tanzania)	412,000
UNICEF NatCom/United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N02 - Nutrition	158,730
UNICEF NatCom/United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14-A - CEDCs	200,461
UNICEF NatCom/United Kingdom	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	32,259
UNICEF NatCom/USA	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N10 - Water and sanitation	10,000

* *This amount forms part of a contribution made in 1994 of US$ 80,160 to DHA to be reallocated to UNHCR and to NGOs for assistance to IDPs.*

Table III : Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda

as of 6 October 1995

Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount US$
UNDP	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	20,745
ACCT	UNHCHR	RWA-95-1/N22 - Human Rights Monitoring, etc	60,000
ACPR (FRA)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for reconstruction of one school	9,191
Asso. for Famine Relief (CYP)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	20,000
Bes & Urs Hauser (SWI)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for rehabilitation of a primary school	11,364
BHP Minerals (AUL)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/Rwandese refugees	99,935
Deutsche Stiftung (FRG)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Refugees	62,764
Deutsche Stiftung (FRG)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Refugees	13,699
Dem Lib Party (KOR)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Rwandese refugees	30,000
Espana con ACNUR (SPA)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	25,128
Girl Guide Assoc. in London (UK)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwandese refugees	4,688
Girl Guide Assoc. in London (UK)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	17,592
Japan Times (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/Rwandese refugees	30,928
Joongang Daily News (KOR)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	12,375
JTUC-Rengo (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	337,079
Soroptimist Int. (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	38,967
Private, Argentina	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/emergency relief	1,116
Private, Belgium	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	1,064
Private, CAR	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	4,679
Private, COB	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for Rwandese refugees	761
Private, Greece	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	7,407
Private, Indonesia	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	5,000
Private, Ireland	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Zaire/purch. of school equip. for refugee children	398
Private, Ireland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14A - CEDCs	2,294
Private, Italy	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	212,836
Private, Ivory Coast	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N14A - CEDCs	19,140
Private, Ivory Coast	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	654
Private, Japan	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/Rwanda-Burundi Operation	21,303
Private, Saudi Arabia	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	11,159
Private, Singapore	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	25,599
Private, Republic of South Africa	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	4,263
Private, Switzerland	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	7,826
Private, Tanzania	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Tanzania/for Rwandese refugees	2,629
Private, United Kingdom	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	703
Private, Zambia	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/for returnees and IDPs	117
UN Association (JPN)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	3,172
UN Women's Guild	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N26 - Programme support	9,434
UN and UN Agencies Staff	UNICEF	RWA-95-1/N11-B - Education	2,500
UNHCR Staff Council (SWI)	UNHCR	SRP-95-1/N01 - Great Lakes Area/for refugees and returnees	70,000
UNHCR Staff Council (SWI)	UNHCR	RWA-95-1/N19 - Rwanda/rehabilitation of primary schools	81,381
Sub-Total for Cash Contributions			**231,358,621**
Carryover Funds	UNHCR	Multisectoral assistance to UNHCR Rwanda/Burundi Operation	27,426,311
Carryover Funds	UNICEF	Multisectoral assistance / 40 % set aside for Sub-Region	23,800,000
Carryover Funds	WFP	SRP-95-1/N03 - Transport and Logistics	6,133,144
Carryover Funds *	FAO	RWA-95-1/N03-A - Agriculture	11,411,173
Sub-Total for Carryover Funds			**68,770,628**

* *In 1995, minima needs in terms of seed and tools (US$ 11.4 million) have been covered through the European Community and carryover pledges channelled through FAO.*

The following contributions have been reported to DHA by the Donor but not yet confirmed as final by the Agencies concerned:

21-July-95-Norway - UNICEF - Cash for emergency programme in Zaire	323,102
31-July-95-Spain - UNHCHR- Cash for extension of 8 UN Volunteers as Human Rights Monitors	150,000
06-Sept-95-United Kingdom - UNICEF - Cash for one technical specialist to be seconded to UNICEF and provide advise on unaccompanied children	21,780
06-Sept-95-United Kingdom - WFP - Cash for a nutritionist to be seconded to WFP to streng. organisation's ability to meet food security related needs	21,780
21-Sept-95-Germany - Multilateral - Cash for relief assistance to the conflict affected prisoners	656,319
30-Sep-95-USA-UNHCHR - Cash for human rights monitoring of returned refugees	500,000
30-Sep-95-USA-WFP - Cash for logistical, monitoring, and operational costs related to the provision of food to refugees in the Rwanda sub-region	4,500,000
TOTAL	**$6,172,981**

Table III - Donor Breakdown of Contributions/Pledges in Response to the 1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda (Cont.)
as of 6 October 1995

WFP Food Contributions	Food (MTs)		Amount US$		Grand Total	
	1995	1994	1995	1994	Food (MTs)	Amount (US$)
Burundi Conflict Victims (SRP-95-1/N02-A - Emergency Food Aid)						
Australia	---	1,456	---	534,352	1,456	534,352
Denmark	1,240	---	519,680	---	1,240	519,680
France	3,850	---	1,412,950	---	3,850	1,412,950
Germany	12,567	3,545	4,748,889	1,301,015	16,112	6,049,904
Japan	8,899	11,127	3,488,408	4,083,609	20,026	7,572,017
Netherlands	4,256	5,343	1,963,232	2,288,821	9,599	4,252,053
Switzerland	150	500	268,050	260,500	650	528,550
United Kingdom	874	---	320,758	---	874	320,758
USA	16,760	19,196	11,584,592	10,178,338	35,956	21,762,930
EC-ECHO	8,900	1,196	3,664,300	600,562	10,096	4,264,862
Others	---	3,950	---	3,098,700	3,950	3,098,700
Sub-Total for Burundi	**57,496**	**46,313**	**27,970,859**	**22,345,897**	**103,809**	**50,316,756**
Rwanda Conflict Victims (RWA-95-1/N01(A-F) - Emergency Food Aid)						
Canada	3,250	---	1,274,000	---	3,250	1,274,000
Denmark	1,850	1,300	725,200	509,600	3,150	1,234,800
Germany	11,205	222	3,963,810	159,174	11,427	4,122,984
Japan	8,899	3,533	3,488,408	1,384,936	12,432	4,873,344
Netherlands	---	404	---	158,368	404	158,368
Sweden	---	950	---	681,150	950	681,150
United Kingdom	2,500	---	980,000	---	2,500	980,000
USA	17,830	9,242	10,718,625	4,894,273	27,072	15,612,898
EC-ECHO	---	1,042	---	389,504	1,042	389,504
CFGB	---	435	---	311,895	435	311,895
Others	---	2,634	---	2,086,567	2,634	2,086,567
Sub-Total for Rwanda	**45,534**	**19,762**	**21,150,043**	**10,575,467**	**65,296**	**31,725,510**
Tanzania - Refugees (SRP-95-1/N02-B - Emergency Food Aid)						
Austria	1,000	---	329,000	---	1,000	329,000
Belgium	---	2,000	---	658,000	2,000	658,000
Denmark	1,687	---	555,023	---	1,687	555,023
Germany	4,388	6,201	1,645,152	2,812,004	10,589	4,457,156
Ireland	175	---	91,525	---	175	91,525
Italy	---	1,759	---	1,136,801	1,759	1,136,801
Japan	11,180	---	5,218,720	---	11,180	5,218,720
Sweden	---	206	---	81,164	206	81,164
Switzerland	940	---	309,260	---	940	309,260
United Kingdom	14,914	---	5,834,256	---	14,914	5,834,256
USA	84,100	2,385	39,087,633	1,460,847	86,485	40,548,480
EC-ECHO	8,695	9,966	3,201,345	4,986,652	18,661	8,187,997
Sub-Total for Tanzania	**127,079**	**22,517**	**56,271,914**	**11,135,468**	**149,596**	**67,407,382**
Zaire - Refugees (SRP-95-1/N02-C - Emergency Food Aid)						
Belgium	---	227	---	291,241	227	291,241
Canada	---	13,907	---	8,329,486	13,907	8,329,486
Denmark	---	1,701	---	835,338	1,701	835,338
Germany	10,846	6,059	5,747,098	3,120,322	16,905	8,867,420
Finland	184	---	96,232	---	184	96,232
Ireland	95	---	58,285	---	95	58,285
Japan	---	2,767	---	1,350,296	2,767	1,350,296
Netherlands	2,488	4,299	2,098,549	3,113,805	6,787	5,212,354
Sweden	---	12	---	10,596	12	10,596
Switzerland	---	626	---	440,078	626	440,078
United Kingdom	3,899	941	1,902,712	1,913,994	4,840	3,816,706
USA	124,747	5,980	77,168,966	5,350,340	130,727	82,519,306
EC-ECHO	12,935	27,376	7,094,333	18,411,132	40,311	25,505,465
CFG	---	3,284	---	3,173,772	3,284	3,173,772
Others	1,000	3,972	883,000	2,149,241	4,972	3,032,241
Sub-Total for Zaire	**156,194**	**71,151**	**95,049,175**	**48,489,641**	**227,345**	**143,538,816**
Subtotal - Food Contributions	**386,303**	**159,743**	**200,441,991**	**92,546,473**	**546,046**	**292,988,464**
Grand-Total	**386,303**	**159,743**	**200,441,991**	**92,546,473**	**546,046**	**593,117,713**

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
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as of 19 October 1995

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Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
18-Apr-95	Australia	Compassion Australia	Cash to train Rwandan counsellors working with unaccompanied children	61,533
18-Apr-95	Australia	World Vision/Australia	Cash to WV programme in Kanazi province, south of Kigali, trauma counselling, etc. for unaccompanied children	229,927
16-Feb-95	Belgium	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	75,000
01-Jun-95	Belgium	MSF	Cash for medicines, atomisers, chlorine, pool tester and latrines for population victims of cholera in the Shaba region	137,385
22-Jun-95	Belgium	Caritas Catholica	Cash for emergency aid to victims of confict	176,678
25-Jul-95	Belgium	RC/Belgium	In kind - tents, construction materials, soap, etc including transport costs for unaccompanied children	424,028
25-Jul-95	Belgium	MSF	In kind - logistics and medical materials including transport costs for the population of Kibeho Camp and IDPs in Butare	424,028
21-Feb-95	Canada	World Vision/Canada	Cash to improve health status of unaccompanied children, returning refugees/IDPs and to improve living conditions through the provision of shelter supplies	354,610
21-Feb-95	Canada	CARE/Canada	Cash to construct gravity water systems in Ngozi, Kayanza, Bujumbura, etc.	496,454
22-Feb-95	Canada	MSF/Canada	Cash to support the hospital in Butare, the health centres and hospital in Gisenyi and Kigali	248,227
22-Feb-95	Canada	RC/Burundi	Cash to undertake ICRC protection/tracing activities and to carry out relief/medical activities in Burundi	709,220
31-Mar-95	Canada	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	250,361
15-May-95	Canada	ADRA	Cash to facilitate the resettlement in the Southwest Communes of Gisovu and Gishita through the provision of land, basic health programs, tools for agriculture activities	135,662
15-May-95	Canada	Salvation Army	Cash to assist in rebuilding the local community in partnership with the local government structure, to create the kind of environment conducive to refugee return and post-war re-settlement (agriculture, health, wat/san and reconstruction)	73,529
06-Jun-95	Canada	UNHCR	Cash (UNHCR Extra-Budgetary assistance Burundi-Rwanda operation)	35,668
26-Jul-95	Canada	World Vision/Canada	Cash to provide basic survival necessities to the IDPs in Burundi	255,474
26-Jul-95	Canada	ICRC	Cash to provide assistance to people in prisons in Rwanda	1,094,891
25-Sep-95	Canada	DHA	Cash to finance a coordinator position in Bujumbura	50,000
31-Aug-95	Denmark	Danchurchaid/ACT	Cash for assistance to Rwandese refugees repatriated from Zaire	556,586
01-Sep-95	Denmark	UN SG's Trust Fund for Rwanda	Cash for amelioration of the conditions in the Rwandan prisons.	262,238
16-Oct-95	Denmark	Adventist Dev. and Relief Agency	Cash for refugee resettlement project	518,049
06-Jan-95	Finland	UNICEF	Cash towards emergency assistance (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	336,134
07-Apr-95	Finland	World Vision/Finland & Int'l	Cash	47,619
29-May-95	Finland	Free Foreing Mission	Cash	50,708
06-Jun-95	Finland	ICRC	Cash	283,019
06-Jun-95	Finland	IFRC	Cash	235,849
26-Jul-95	Finland	UNICEF	In kind - emergency kits and transportation costs (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	28,037
03-Jan-95	Germany	HELP	Cash for medical assistance for displaced persons	140,256
31-Mar-95	Germany	German NGO and Caritas	Cash for two health stations for refugees returning from neighbouring countries and IDPs (team from Germany: 3 docotors)	105,479
06-Apr-95	Germany	HELP/Johanniter Unfallhilfe	Cash for medical assistance (3 doctors, 1 project coord., 3 nurses, 1 medical assist. medicines and hospital equipment	174,433
06-Jun-95	Germany	ADRA	Cash for medical relief assistance for displaced person in Burundi and refugees from Rwanda	80,072
27-Jun-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for relief assistance for the conflict affected population in Burundi	359,712
29-Jun-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for relief assistance for the conflict affected population in Rwanda	359,712
06-Jul-95	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for local purchase of 3 generators and transportation to Ngara	71,942
10-Jul-95	Germany	OAU Office in Burundi	Cash for purchase of medicine for the rural population of Burundi	53,957
10-Aug-95	Germany	Wir Fuer Rwanda (German NGO)	Cash for relief assistance for children from Rwanda in Goma (protein buiscuits and supplementary food incl. transport by air)	145,212
21-Sep-95	Germany	ICRC	Cash for buckets, 40,000 blankets, 15,000 plates, spoons and mugs including transport costs.	716,327
25-Apr-95	Ireland	ICRC	Cash for ICRC Emergency Appeal (medical, food, non-food assistance)	119,427
25-Apr-95	Ireland	Christian Aid	Cash for rural development, water/sanitation, income generation for dispalced Burundis	79,618
25-Apr-95	Ireland	GOAL	Cash for medical relief for refugees in Gikongoro	117,834
19-Jan-95	Italy	DHA (Pisa Warehouse)	Airlift for in-kind contributions through Pisa Warehouse in favour of the Rwandese population	232,357
05-Apr-95	Luxembourg	RC/Luxembourg	Cash for medical aid for refugees and displaced persons	86,505
05-Apr-95	Luxembourg	Guiden a Scouten Mat der 3 Welt	Cash for reintegration of refugees	34,602

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Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
15-Feb-95	Netherlands	SCF/United Kingdom	Cash for secondment of a Health Advisor to work within the MOE in Kigali and provision of support for training, workshops and study/visits	395,845
08-Mar-95	Netherlands	UNHCR	Cash for secondment of a Dutch team (16 persons) for security operations in refugee camps in Zaire	756,098
17-Mar-95	Netherlands	Disaster Relief Agency, Netherland	Cash for "community services" projects for Rwandese refugees in Tanzania (Benaco)	75,000
18-Mar-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Field Office-Kigali	Cash for aiming to increase the quality of health sector by purchase of medical equipment	182,927
18-Mar-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Field Office-Kigali	Cash for small scale projects in the field of rehabilitation activities	274,390
26-Mar-95	Netherlands	UNDP	Cash to UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda, aiming to support the Government of Rwanda's Programme of National Reconciliation, Socio-economic Rehabilitation and Recovery presented at Geneva Round Table Conference in Jan. 1995	11,737,804
12-Apr-95	Netherlands	UNHCR	Cash for regional conference in Bujumbura (12-17 February 1995)	31,707
11-May-95	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash to an emergency food programme (maize and beans) for Rwandan and Burundian refugees in camps in the region	1,298,701
11-May-95	Netherlands	ICRC/Geneva	Cash to ICRC protection and assistance programme for Rwandan detainees in prisons (1995 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	324,675
11-May-95	Netherlands	ICRC/Geneva	Cash to ICRC relief programme for refugees and displaced in Burundi (1995 ICRC Emergency Appeal)	649,351
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash for financing of maximal 21 experts to be seconded to the UN International Tribunal for Rwanda, for 12 months	4,090,909
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash to fund the participation of two Dutch Experts in the International Investigation Committee, investigating the recent violent incidents in Kibeho in Rwanda	35,584
11-May-95	Netherlands	Netherlands Min. of Foreign Affairs	Cash for extension of 16 Security Liaison Officers, seconded to UNHCR to improve the security situation of Refugee Camps in Zaire	805,195
11-May-95	Netherlands	Citizens Network/Belgium	Cash for three projects, aiming to reconstruct the legal system in Rwanda	458,284
02-Jun-95	Netherlands	NEDWORC/Netherlands	Cash for monitoring/assessment mission for the "community services programme" in the camps for Rwandese refugees in Kagera region	32,696
16-Jun-95	Netherlands	UN/New York	Cash contribution to the UN Trust Fund for the International Tribunal	3,100,000
16-Jun-95	Netherlands	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to the rehabilitation of the judicial system in Rwanda, channelled through the UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda	3,116,883
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash for the improvement of the conditions of the Ntanda detention Camp (construction of the shelter, accomodation, sanitary as well as the basic health infrastructures)	1,338,462
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	Memisa Medicus Mundi/Netherlands	Cash for rehabilitation of health centres in Kibuye and Gitarama (health services, purchase and distribution of medicines)	1,753,178
01-Aug-95	Netherlands	SCF/United Kingdom	Cash for strengthening of the Regional Ministry of Health in Ruhengeri (improvement of planning and management capacity)	704,928
18-Aug-95	Netherlands	Stichting Vluchteling	Cash for emergency nutrition programme for Rwandan refugees in camp Katale, Zaire	184,872
21-Jun-95	New Zealand	UN Trust Fund	Cash for relief and recovery programmes in Rwanda	200,000
21-Jun-95	New Zealand	ICRC	Cash for relief and recovery programmes in Rwanda	66,667
06-Jan-95	Norway	ICRC	Cash for conflict preventive humanitarian measures in Burundi	297,496
17-Jan-95	Norway	Organisation of African Unity	Cash for radio communication equipment for OAU's international observers	17,673
18-Jan-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Airlift of equipment , hospital projects in Cyangugu, Nyagatare	1,723
15-Mar-95	Norway	Direct	Cash for participation costs for refugee conference in Bujumbura	7,108
31-Mar-95	Norway	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	675,285
05-Apr-95	Norway	Sp. Rep. of S. G. for Burundi	Cash for technical assistance	44,586
05-Apr-95	Norway	Sp. Rep. of S. G. for Burundi	Cash for technical assistance	95,541
07-Apr-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for ICRC - emergency relief and crisis prevention	656,051
05-Apr-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for Norwegian personnel and equipment	492,038
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for civil society and confidence building measures	95,541
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for health stations, mobile hospitals, food distribution for 500,000 refugees in Bukavu	796,178
24-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for water and food supply for 500,000 refugees in Benaco refugee camp	238,854
25-Apr-95	Norway	Norwegian Church Aid	Cash for peace and reconciliation programme	71,099
24-May-94	Norway	UNICEF	Cash for UNICEF expanded programme of immunisation, essential drugs and supplementary feeding project (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01.10.94 - 31.12.95)	690,145

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Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
08-Jun-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for health project for refugees in Kitali Hill, Ngara, Tanzania	757,674
22-Jun-95	Norway	UN International Tribunal for Rwanda	Cash for International Tribunal for Rwanda	105,008
23-Jun-95	Norway	CARE/Norway	Cash for environmental project in refugee camps in Tanzania	288,453
27-Jun-95	Norway	Caritas	Cash for emergency relief and social rehabilitation	149,758
04-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Cash for emergency youth programme in Kigali	404,665
07-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for emergency relief and social rehabilitation in Tanzania	597,738
07-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for emergency relief in Nyagatare	500,808
07-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian People's Aid	Cash for emergency relief in Cyimgungu and Nyagatare	129,241
08-Jul-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for emergency relief	856,220
14-Jul-95	Norway	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	493,421
28-Jul-95	Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council	Secondment of staff to the International Tribunal for Rwanda (3 Investigators)	390,145
06-Aug-95	Norway	RC/Norway	Cash for emergency relief in the Sub-Region (Burundi, Tanzania, Zaire and Uganda	678,514
21-Feb-95	Philippines	UN Trust Fund	Cash	5,000
31-Jul-95	Spain	UNHCHR	Cash contribution for the centre of human rights in Burundi	200,000
31-Jul-95	Spain	UN Trust Fund	Cash to the UN Trust Fund for the international tribunal	150,000
31-Jul-95	Spain	UNDP Trust Fund for Rwanda	Cash to the rehabilitation of the judicial system in Rwanda	200,000
31-Jul-95	Spain	Veterinarios Sin Fronteras	Cash to a food programme for unaccompanied children in Goma refugees camps	42,276
15-Feb-95	Sweden	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	68,871
07-Mar-95	Sweden	PMU Interlife	Cash for resettlement of Burundese IDPs/refugees	177,534
19-Jun-95	Sweden	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	2,666,667
22-Jun-95	Sweden	African Housing Fund	Cash to encourage IDPs and ref. to return by providing means to build houses and to enhance the process of national reconciliation	792,011
30-Jun-95	Sweden	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.01/95)	1,438,596
25-Jul-95	Sweden	PMU-Interlife/Sweden	Cash for construction of houses for repatriation of refugees in Burundi	275,482
28-Jul-95	Sweden	PMU-Interlife/Sweden	Cash for orphans	55,096
15-Feb-95	Switzerland	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	21,260
21-Feb-95	Tunisia	UN Trust Fund	Cash	3,044
15-Feb-95	United Kingdom	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	47,619
17-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Christian Aid	Cash to provide 19,929 families (mainly farmers) with one hoe per family plus beans, potato and vegetable seeds for planting after the rainy season	168,349
27-Feb-95	United Kingdom	UNHCHR	Cash for Human Right activities in Burundi	158,730
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	ACORD	Cash to provide seeds and tools for families affected by the October 1993 war in Burundi	95,238
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Action Nord-Sud/Belgium	Cash for provision of seeds and tools in Kigali prefecture to allow approx. 22,000 households (mainly farmers) to start agricultural activities for planting season	172,971
28-Feb-95	United Kingdom	Merlin	Cash for rehabilitation of health centres in Gisenyi region and to assist MOE in Rwanda	362,043
01-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNHCR	In kind - on Mercedes Benz UNOMOG 1550L/3YoD truck for conversion mobile workshop to support refugee prog. in Ngara	49,086
21-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNICEF	Cash for UNICEF operat'l needs in Burundi, health, watsan, CEDCs (UNICEF Appeal for Burundi - 01/10/94 - 31/12/95)	793,651
27-Mar-95	United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash for the IFRC's 1995 Emerg. Appeal for Rwanda/Burundi refugees in Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire	396,825
27-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP Trust Fund	Cash to help meet immediate capital and recurrent costs	2,063,492
28-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP	Cash to help strengthen the Rwandan Gov. capacity in financial, economic and human resource management	3,174,603
28-Mar-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	357,143
31-Mar-95	United Kingdom	UNDP	Cash contribution to UNDP Round Table Follow-up Appeal	317,460
30-Apr-95	United Kingdom	Christian Aid	Cash for rehabilitation of school buildings and secondary education for 140 girls in Kigali	70,462
24-May-95	United Kingdom	SCF	Cash to assist Rwandan Govt. in implementing policy of reuniting up to 100,000 unaccompanied children with their families	161,290
24-May-95	United Kingdom	Feed the Children (Europe)	Cash to provide emergency care to approx. 600 children in Butare Transit Centre affected by Kibeho displacement	121,418
21-Jun-95	United Kingdom	SCF	Cash to support and strengthen WFP activities in Burundi, to assess possible sites for new refugees settlement in Kigon, Tanzania and to investigate food security of camp populations in Zaire and Tanzania	38,331
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	906,015
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	UK Jewish Aid and Int'l Development	Cash to support rehabilitation and management costs of a care centre for abandoned children	80,645
30-Jun-95	United Kingdom	Africa Medical & Research Foundation	Cash to enable AMREF to evaluate the impact of its Byumba Emergency Health Programme and Health Training Initiatives	11,532

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Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
17-Aug-95	United Kingdom	AMREF	Cash to provide basic primary health services in Byumba prefecture	158,730
13-Sep-95	United Kingdom	CARE/United Kingdom	Cash to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable households by a seed and hand tool distribution and agricultural recovery prog.	193,651
19-Sep-95	United Kingdom	SCF	Cash to provide a tracing and reuniting programme for unaccompanied children with families or communities throughout Rwanda	153,846
26-Sep-95	United Kingdom	Health Aid/United Kingdom	Cash for rehabilitation of Rubungo Health Centre including the provision of drugs and training	129,692
27-Sep-95	United Kingdom	DHA	Cash to finance a Humanitarian Officer to SRSG Burundi Office for 4 months	47,550
01-Jan-95	USA	UNDP/UNV	Cash grant to assist with human rights in Rwanda (OTI Assistance)	750,000
01-Jan-95	USA	National Peace Corps	Cash to recruit and train human rights monitors (OTI Assistance)	110,000
01-Jan-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for refugees in Tanzania (State/PRM Assistance)	1,208,557
01-Jan-95	USA	ICRC	In kind - 16,670 MTs of emergency food aid (FY 1995) (FFP Assistance)	9,865,700
27-Jan-95	USA	American Refugee Committee	Cash for health and water rehabilitation in North-East (OFDA Assistance)	755,174
01-Feb-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for relief and rehabilitation project in Cyangugu and Kibungo (OFDA Assistance)	999,594
01-Feb-95	USA	UNHCR	Cash for costs of regional OAU/UNHCR Conference on assist. to refugees/returnees/IDPs in Great Lakes Region	50,000
03-Feb-95	USA	World Relief	Cash for primary health care in Kibogor (OFDA Assistance)	230,036
03-Feb-95	USA	ADRA	Cash for food-for-work, road and well programmes in the North-West (OFDA Assistance)	499,609
28-Feb-95	USA	International Rescue Committee	Cash for Rwandese and Burundese refugees in Zaire (State/PRM Assistance)	718,385
28-Feb-95	USA	CRS	Cash for food distribution programme for displaced persons (OFDA Assistance)	489,593
01-Mar-95	USA	ICRC	Cash for regional purchase of food for Central and S.W. Rwanda (OFDA Assistance)	2,034,000
01-Apr-95	USA	Terre des Hommes	Cash to assist street children in Bujumbura (OFDA Assistance)	121,729
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for cost of 400 rolls of plastic sheeting (OFDA Assistance)	87,920
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for personnel support (OTI Assistance)	27,000
01-Apr-95	USA	Direct	Cash for other relief activities - assessment team	4,965
05-Apr-95	USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	5,500,000
01-May-95	USA	WVRD	Cash for emergency agriculture programme (OFDA Assistance)	1,988,708
01-Jul-95	USA	American Refugee Committee	Cash for primary health care and training	194,782
31-Aug-95	USA	ICRC	Cash for ICRC budget extension for Rwanda	4,000,000
30-Sep-95	USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	10,000,000
27-Jul-94	EC-ECHO	Not specified	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 27.07.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 75 million)	17,241
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	Concern	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	366,300
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	AAH	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	195,360
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	Action Nord	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	976,801
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	Danchurchaid	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	927,961
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	Feed the Children	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	854,701
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	Malteser Hilfe	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	512,821
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	PSF/France	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	2,014,652
13-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	SOS	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	976,801
17-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,613,636
17-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	MDM	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	1,111,111
30-Jan-95	EC-ECHO	MSF/France	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	744,811
06-Feb-95	EC-ECHO	MSF/Belgium	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	2,197,802
10-Feb-95	EC-ECHO	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	1,122,195
14-Feb-95	EC-ECHO	Atlas	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	187,032
14-Feb-95	EC-ECHO	AEC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	442,643

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 19 October 1995

Note that this report is comprehesive to the extent that decisons have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.

Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
17-Feb-95	EC-ECHO	Solida	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	336,658
10-Mar-95	EC-ECHO	Government of Denmark	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	124,688
31-Mar-95	EC-ECHO	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	11,229,286
11-Apr-95	EC-ECHO	PSF	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	657,895
24-Apr-95	EC-ECHO	RC/Belgium	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	664,474
26-Apr-95	EC-ECHO	HKN	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	315,789
03-May-95	EC-ECHO	Feed the Children	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	91,475
04-May-95	EC-ECHO	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 27.07.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 75 million)	580,460
08-May-95	EC-ECHO	MDM	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	80,537
12-May-95	EC-ECHO	AEC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	1,348,993
23-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	AAH	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	268,456
23-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	Malteser Hilfe	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	322,148
27-Jun-95	EC-ECHO	AVSI	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	268,456
06-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	AEC	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	520,000
06-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	Not specified	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	3,822,667
19-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	PSF	Cash for humanitarian assistance (part of 20.12.94 EC-ECHO decision of ECU 45 million)	53,333
24-Jul-95	EC-ECHO	UNHCHR	In kind - 33 fully equipped Human Rights Field Officers	6,377,551
30-Jun-95	NS/Australia	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	75,175
30-Jun-95	NS/Austria	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	105,263
30-Jun-95	NS/Brazil	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	29,737
31-Mar-95	NS/Canada	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	66,569
30-Jun-95	NS/France	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	877,193
30-Jun-95	NS/Germany	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	877,193
30-Jun-95	NS/Japan	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	196,834
31-Mar-95	NS/Liechtenstein	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	4,839
31-Mar-95	NS/Netherlands	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,295,577
31-Mar-95	NS/Norway	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	77,292
30-Jun-95	NS/Sweden	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	107,895
31-Mar-95	NS/United Kingdom	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	838,710
22-May-95	RC/Australia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	75,175
22-Sep-95	RC/Australia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	72,008
27-Mar-95	RC/Austria	IFRC	In kind - water project and personnel (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	508,772
11-Apr-95	RC/Brazil	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	60,000
18-Mar-95	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	73,226
25-Jul-95	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	836
08-Aug-95	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	193

Table IV: 1995 Pledges/Contributions to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
(Outside of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Framework)
as of 19 October 1995

Note that this report is comprehensive to the extent that decisons have been reported to Department of Humanitarian Affairs by Donors.

Date Reported	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US$
10-Jan-95	RC/Denmark	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	75,758
26-Jun-95	RC/Denmark (Gov't)	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	181,754
31-Aug-95	RC/Denmark (Gov't)	IFRC	In kind - various (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	185,789
01-Apr-95	RC/Finland	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	326,255
18-Apr-95	RC/France	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Zaire and Burundi (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	354,848
22-Mar-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash for food aid for March and April (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	2,564,103
01-Apr-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	In kind - various (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	450,441
07-Jul-95	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash for generators (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	90,516
12-May-95	RC/Iceland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,111
31-Aug-95	RC/Ireland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	167,895
19-Apr-95	RC/Japan	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	332,308
15-Feb-95	RC/Malaysia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	31,107
03-Apr-95	RC/Malaysia	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	20,255
12-Jan-95	RC/Monaco	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	2,784
07-Mar-95	RC/Monaco	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,061
27-Dec-94	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for food for refugees in Goma (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	448,500
23-Feb-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for Kibumba Hospital (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	200,838
17-Mar-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	897,984
17-Jul-95	RC/Netherlands	IFRC	Cash for Kibumba Hospitals (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	208,368
12-Apr-95	RC/Norway	IFRC	In kind - medical equipment (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	61,104
15-May-95	RC/Portugal	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,386
31-Jan-95	RC/Sweden	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	303,158
01-Mar-95	RC/Sweden	IFRC	Cash for health programmes(IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	277,742
31-Mar-95	RC/Sweden	IFRC	In kind - clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	628,664
13-Sep-95	RC/Sweden	IFRC	Cash for clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	136,066
07-Jun-95	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	307,018
07-Jun-95	RC/Switzerland	IFRC	Cash for distribution and procurement of clothes (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	289,474
20-Dec-94	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	765,152
01-Mar-95	RC/United Kingdom	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	814,516
08-Mar-95	RC/USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	80,000
13-Mar-95	RC/USA	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	250,000
19-Jan-95	UNHCR	IFRC	Cash for 2,000 mts of maize (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,000,000
26-Apr-95	UNHCR	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Uganda (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	286,541
26-Apr-95	UNHCR	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Uganda (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	169,455
20-May-95	UNHCR	IFRC	Cash for refugees in Zaire (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	887,295
26-Jun-95	UNHCR	IFRC	Cash for fuel (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	50,161
15-Mar-95	Private	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	1,580
31-Mar-95	Private	ICRC	Cash (ICRC Emergency Appeal)	1,835,982
05-May-95	Various	IFRC	In kind - delegates up to September (IFRC Emergency Appeal No. 01.04/95)	3,947,368
TOTAL				**174,840,797**

* *Please note that the European Commission - ECHO has reported to DHA a total of ECU 25 million (US$ 33 million) contributions to Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania Zaire and Uganda that still need confirmation as to breakdown of distribution to various UN Agencies and NGOs.*

Table V: Summary of Humanitarian Assistance to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency

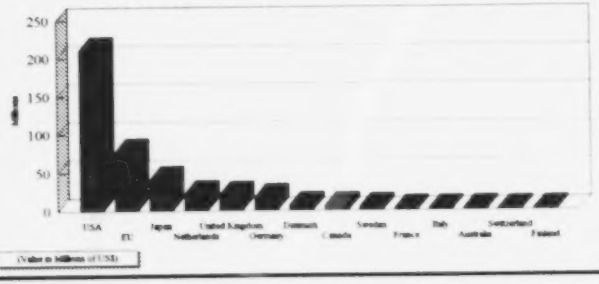
Compiled by DHA (FTS/CESU) on the basis of information reported by donors and appealing agencies

Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the 1995 UN Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda
January - December 1995

Donor	Value US$	% of Funding
1. USA	211,415,327	35.64%
2. EU	77,412,728	13.05%
3. Japan	41,345,832	6.97%
4. Netherlands	22,704,990	3.83%
5. United Kingdom	21,456,032	3.62%
6. Germany	17,918,327	3.02%
7. Denmark	7,301,379	4.29%
8. Canada	6,522,862	1.10%
9. Sweden	5,074,488	0.86%
10. France	2,854,647	0.48%
11. Italy	2,605,661	0.44%
12. Australia	2,356,033	0.40%
13. Switzerland	1,995,139	0.34%
14. Finland	1,950,168	0.33%
Others (Incl. Austria, Bel., NZ., Luxem., Ire., Ice. Norway, Spain, Cyp., Liech.,Mauritius,Thai.,UN Agencies, UNICEF NatCom, NGOs/Private Org. and Carryover Funds)	170,204,100 *	28.70%
TOTAL	**$593,117,713**	**100.00%**

** Carryover funds amount to approximately US$ 152.5 million*

Humanitarian Assistance in Response to '95 UN Consolidated Appeal

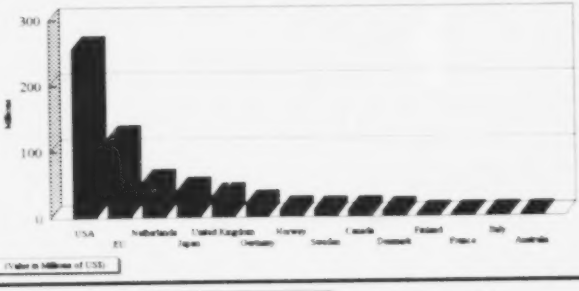


Total Humanitarian Assistance ** to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency
as of 19 October 1995

Donor	Value US$	% of Funding
1. USA	256,051,079	33.08%
2. EU	120,737,262	15.60%
3. Netherlands	54,052,479	6.98%
4. Japan	41,345,832	5.34%
5. United Kingdom	31,729,964	4.10%
6. Germany	20,781,748	2.68%
7. Norway	11,037,173	1.43%
8. Sweden	10,548,745	1.36%
9. Canada	10,226,958	1.32%
10. Denmark	8,638,252	1.12%
11. Finland	2,931,534	0.38%
12. France	2,854,647	0.37%
13. Italy	2,838,018	0.37%
14. Australia	2,647,493	0.34%
Others (Incl. Austria, Bel., Lux., Ire., Swi.,NZ., Phil., Tun., Spain, Cyp.,Ice.,Mauritius,Thai.,UN Agencies, UNICEF NatCom, NGOs/Private Org. and Carryover Funds)	197,710,307 *	25.54%
TOTAL **	**$774,131,491**	**100.00%**

** Carryover funds amount to approximately US$ 152.5 million*

Total Humanitarian Assistance to the Rwanda/Burundi Regional Emergency - As Reported to DHA



*** Total Humanitarian Assist. calculated as follows - Contributions in direct response to the Appeal plus additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal framework (i.e. IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, Bilateral, etc.) or still to be confirmed by UN Agencies.*

ANNEX II

Map No. 3717 Rev. 5 UNITED NATIONS
October 1995 (Colour)

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section